produced by companies in the U.S. Although protectionism appeals to producers who wish to avoid foreign competition, it is opposed by some consumers and 'free traders' on the grounds that it forces up the cost of goods.

In spite of protectionist feeling in both countries, trade relations between the U.S.and Canada have been moving toward fewer restrictions. By 1988 over 90 per cent of Canadian exports to the U.S. and more than four-fifths of the U.S. exports to Canada will move with minimal restrictions.

Major Canadian Exports to U.S. 1978
(in $ million)

Automobiles & parts	11,417
Lumber, pulp & paper products	6,953
Natural gas	2,190
Industrial & Agricultural machinery	1,632
Crude petroleum	1,572
Crude metal ores & concentrates	1,122
Fish	542
Asbestos	155
Apparel & footwear	115
Grain	86

Major Canadian Imports from U.S. 1978
(in $ million)

Road motor vehicles	12,027
Chemical & rel. products	1,993
Coal, crude petro. & rel. products	1,161
Industrial machinery	1,024
Communication & rel. equipment	919
Office machines & equipment	900
Tractors	777
Metal fabricated products	708
Meas. controlling lab equipment	630
Textile fabricated materials	577

Source: *Statistics Canada*, 1980

Where Canadian Exports Go
(in $ million)

Michigan	9,648	Kansas	241
New York	4,622	Rhode Island	239
Washington	2,397	North Carolina	218
Ohio	2,123	Vermont	195
Minnesota	1,797	West Virginia	178
Illinois	1,633	South Carolina	142
California	1,144	New Hampshire	134
Wisconsin	1,137	Alabama	130
Pennsylvania	1,181	Colorado	117
Massachusetts	857	Nebraska	103
New Jersey	853	Louisiana	97
Indiana	760	Oklahoma	89
Montana	634	Delaware	87
Texas	555	Idaho	86
Maryland	479	Arkansas	70
Maine	435	South Dakota	63
Missouri	415	Mississippi	59
Georgia	410	Arizona	55
Florida	389	Utah	46
Kentucky	365	Dist. of Columbia	40
Connecticut	320	Alaska	37
Virginia	310	New Mexico	24
Iowa	298	Hawaii	23
North Dakota	295	Wyoming	22
Tennessee	285	Nevada	17
Oregon	266		

Source: *Financial Post*, May 12, 1979

Trade in a Wild World

An international stage is being prepared on which Canadian trade will have to act. The stage is being prepared by the Tokyo Round of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade...(GATT). Basically, the intention is to increase world affluence by increasing world trade. This can only be done by moving toward freer world trade. Yet most of the actors are better at protectionism (this refers to the practice of setting tariffs to protect the home industry from outside competition).

Some countries might be able to get away with protectionism, but Canada can't. Our greatest strength is in our natural resources and our agricultural products. We can't use or eat them all; we have to sell abroad. If we stepped out of GATT into protectionism, our trading partners would retaliate against our exports, our protected domestic industries would demand and get higher prices for their products, we would become less competitive internationally than we are now--which isn't very--and our standard of living would inevitably fall.

Roderick Oram in Report on Business outlined what he saw as the Canadian Government's strategy. Grossly over-simplified it would be this: to trade gains in the processing of our resources done at home in exchange for opening our markets wider to manufactured goods from abroad. The hypothetical example he gave dealt with Canada, Japan, copper and television sets. At present Japan buys copper wire, and we have high tariffs to try to protect our television industry against Japanese television sets.

After GATT, copper wire would be made in Canada for sale to Japan, and our tariff barriers would be lowered to let in more Japanese TVs.... 'The principle is give a little to get a little,' according to Mr. Oram.

The giving could, a good many Canadian manufacturers believe, mean the end of much manufacturing in Canada. Strong manufacturers who are already competing internationally would have wider markets to fight for. Weak manufacturers might go under.

In fact, it's a wild world out there, in which a small Canada is trying to stimulate some big ideas. Most of the negotiations so far have dealt with restrictions on imports. Canada is hoping to get at least some of the big resource exporting nations together to threaten restrictions on exports unless the importers make concessions. We don't have a monopoly on anything, except perhaps asbestos, but if we could join with other producing countries to bargain as a unit, our strength would be magnified....

But Canada, it might as well be faced, is a pygmy among giants. We have too small a domestic market to support our own manufacturers, we must sell our resources and agricultural products abroad, and we have concentrated more of our economic resources on social programs than on becoming and remaining competitive. Because our resources and agricultural products are what the world wants, they are the strength from which we must deal in the end, even if it hurts.

....Toronto Globe and Mail, June 2, 1977

- From Study Canada: International Outlook, p. 27.

U.S. Puts on Protectionist Pressure

WASHINGTON--Canadian-made subway and rail cars may be harder to find in the U.S. in the future. It won't be because the U.S. doesn't need the equipment, or that Canadian firms are not first-class producers of such rolling stock.

On the contrary!

The real trouble is that the Canadians and a few others are just a little bit too good at it. And when foreigners start beating U.S. firms too regularly, American protectionist pressure begins to mount.

In the case of the mass rapid transit equipment, the protectionists won a new victory last year with some changes to the federal Surface Transportation Act.

The act now says that a manufacturer providing equipment for a federally aided project must ensure the goods contain 51 per cent U.S. content, and are finally assembled in the U.S.

And the restriction is having an effect. One reason why Canadian bidders did not participate in a recent Baltimore transportation equipment project, was because of the new 'Buy America' push....

Peter Towe, Canada's ambassador in Washington, pointed out that last year U.S. states passed six new 'Buy America' laws, bringing the current total to 11. These laws and many others require U.S. goods to be used in projects funded by government contracts.

Even a state as large and internationally aware as New York is not safe from the protectionist fever. 'Buy America' supporters have been fighting for several years to get a restrictive act on the state legislative books to limit imports of steel. Canada, which currently exports about $2.5 billion of steel into the state a year, stands to be badly hurt if one of the four competing 'Buy America' bills is passed.

Ironically, in the larger federal U.S. sphere, efforts to erect new protectionist barriers are at a delicate stage because of the imminent Congressional legislative push to pass a new GATT multilateral freer trade package this year. Industry lobbies and various U.S. interest groups have been seeking exemptions to minimize the impact of the legislation before it is introduced.

In the past few months U.S. textile interests have won new protection against future import surges, the steel lobby is campaigning for fresh import barriers, dairy interests are trying to prevent higher cheese import quotas and domestic liquor interests are battling against more liberal U.S. import duty provisions.

Adapted from: Financial Post, May 12, 1979

- From Study Canada: International Outlook, p. 28.

KEY

Canadian Export

Iron Ore
Lumber
Newsprint
Potash

U.S. Export

Airplanes
Coal
Grapefruits and
Oranges

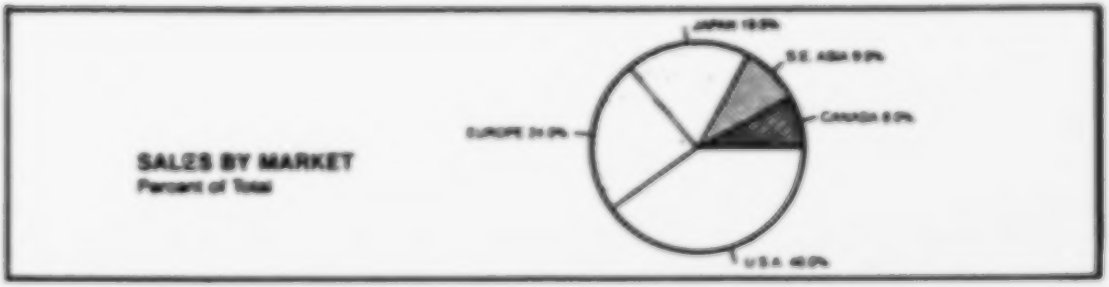
Both

Automobile

LESSON CONTENT/ CONCEPT	SKILL STRAND/S	OBJECTIVES	MATERIALS	STRATEGIES	TEACHER EVALUATION
17. Inter-dependence	.Locating, analyzing, synthesizing data .Problem solving	The student will be able to: .use a variety of sources to form a generalization about relations between the U.S. and Canada .formulate and explain a definition of interdependence	Readings: ."Texas, California Beckoning Island Teachers," Times-Colonist (Victoria, B.C.), July 19, 1985 ."Sales by Market," Nanaimo Region News, Spring 1985. ."Market by Product," (Graph) Nanaimo Region News, Spring 1985. ."Canadian Dollar Hits New Low," Teaching Canada, Winter, 1985 ."Reagan-Mulroney Meet in Quebec City, Acid Rain Accords," Teaching Canada, Winter, 1985	.Give the five readings to students. Ask students to read each handout keeping the following questions in mind: a. What is the main subject of the handout? b. What does the handout reveal about relations between the U.S. and Canada? c. What are some common areas of concern between the U.S. and Canada? .Conduct a class discussion centered around the questions above. List on board or overhead main areas of concern identified by students. .Introduce the term interdependence. After some discussion, have students write their own definition of interdependence. Provide time for sharing definitions.	.Have students write a brief essay entitled "Interdependence between the United States and Canada." Ask students to explain in the essay at least three ways in which the U.S. and Canada are interdependent.

Texas, California beckoning Island teachers

- From Times-Colonist, July 19, 1985



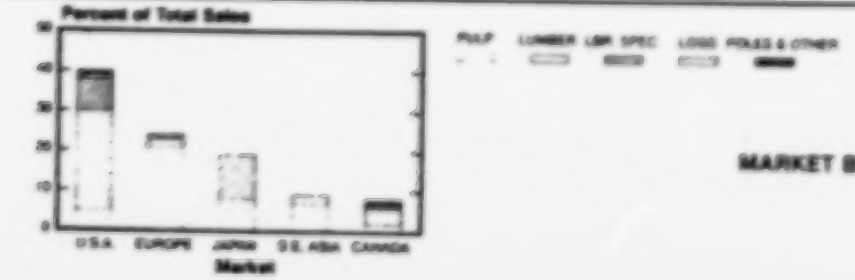
- From Nanaimo Region News, Spring, 1985.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CANADIAN DOLLAR HITS NEW LOW

The Canadian dollar, vis à vis the United States dollar, continues to fall in value despite efforts by the Bank of Canada and the Canadian Government to prop it up. As of March 1985, one Canadian dollar was worth .72 American, an all time low. (This means a U.S. dollar is worth more than $1.35 Canadian) As a result, travel in Canada is becoming progressively more attractive to Americans, and Canadian exports to the U.S. more competitive.

- From Teaching Canada, Winter, 1985.



MARKET BY PRODUCT

- From Nanaimo Region News, Spring, 1985.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

REAGAN-MULRONEY MEET IN QUEBEC CITY AGREE ON TRADE, ACID RAIN ACCORDS

President Reagan met with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney last month in Quebec City. The so-called Shamrock Summit, held on St. Patrick's Day, and the day after, resulted in a good deal of friendly chatter and a number of bi-lateral agreements. The most important of these is the agreement on international trade. The two countries, with trade valued at over 100 billion dollars per year, are each other's best trade partners. Reagan and Mulroney vowed to resist domestic protectionist pressures and move toward an end to existing trade barriers by mandating that trade officials from both countries work on the problem over the course of the next six months.

The two leaders also agreed on a new Pacific salmon treaty, a mutual legal-assistance treaty and a Canadian commitment to take part in the U.S. space station project. Reagan and Mulroney also issued a statement on national security in which both promised to "consult fully, frankly, and regularly on defense and arms control matters". The President's welcome to historic Quebec City was marred only by protesters criticizing his reluctance to move more aggressively on the issue of acid rain. The Reagan administration, while expressing concern over the results of acid rain, is not convinced that mid-western industries are the only culprits. Not convinced enough, that is, to sponsor more costly, restrictive legislation in the United States. The President's position is that the issue requires more study and the new bi-lateral agreement with Canada promises that both countries will appoint special envoys to pursue that study. A spokesman for the Canadian Coalition on Acid Rain called the agreement only "a face saving gesture" on the part of the two leaders.

- From Teaching Canada, Winter, 1985.

<table>
<tr><th>LESSON CONTENT/ CONCEPT</th><th>SKILL STRAND/S</th><th>OBJECTIVES</th><th>MATERIALS</th><th>STRATEGIES</th><th>TEACHER EVALUATION</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Acid Rain</td>
<td>.Map and globe skills
.Locating, analyzing, synthesizing data
.Problem solving</td>
<td>The student will be able to:

.identify acid rainfall as a problem shared by the U.S. and Canada
.locate on a map major areas affected by acid rain
.explain what causes acid rain
.describe the effects of acid rain
.discuss what has been done to solve the acid rain problem
.analyze why the acid rain problem is so difficult to solve</td>
<td>.Handouts from "The Acid Rain Story," pp. 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12
.Film: Acid Rain (optional)
.Maps showing major areas of U.S. and Canada affected by acid rain. ("The Acid Rain Story," p. 5)</td>
<td>.Ask students if they have heard the term acid rain. Ask what they think would happen to a plant or an animal subjected to a "rain of acid."
.Distribute maps. Ask students why some areas of the U.S. and Canada are more affected by acid rain than others.
.Show the film "Acid Rain" or distribute handouts from "The Acid Rain Story." Ask students to complete the following chart using information from the film or handouts:
<table>
<tr><th>Causes of Acid Rain</th><th>Effects of Acid Rain</th><th>Solutions to Problems of Acid Rain</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>
.Discuss chart. Ask why Canada seems more upset about this problem than the U.S.</td>
<td>.Have a panel discussion in which each student on the panel presents one solution to the acid rain problem. Rest of class will listen to the discussion, ask questions and contribute additional information. At the end of the discussion each student will decide which</td>
</tr>
</table>

LESSON CONTENT/ CONCEPT	SKILL STRAND/S	OBJECTIVES	MATERIALS	STRATEGIES	TEACHER EVALUATION
18. Acid Rain (continued)					solution seems most feasible and write a defense of it.

Acid Rain: A Summary

- Acid rain—the label given to both wet and dry acidic deposits—occurs within, and downwind of, areas of major industrial emission of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and the oxides of nitrogens (NO_x).
- 1980 sulfur dioxide emissions
  Canada 4.7 million tonnes
  United States 24.1 million tonnes

  1980 nitrogen oxides emissions
  Canada 1.8 million tonnes
  United States 20.0 million tonnes
- After SO_2 and NO_x are emitted into the atmosphere, they are transformed into sulfate or nitrate particles and by combining with water vapor, into mild sulfuric or nitric acids. They are transported, sometimes great distances, by the prevailing winds. In eastern North America these winds come mainly from the West and South-West.
- In eastern Canada, major resources threatened with damage from acid rain are sport fishing, tourism and the forest products industry. These sectors generate eight percent of Canada's GNP.
- Fish taken from waters which are becoming acidic exhibit high concentrations of mercury and other toxic metals in their tissues—presumably leached out of soils and bedrock. Drinking water from acidic lakes and rivers have elevated concentrations of toxic metals too.
- Important evergreen species and other plants exposed to high doses of acid rain show damage to their foliage, sometimes at levels such as pH 4.6. Growth of the whole plant is adversely affected.
- If there is no tightening of current environmental regulations, emissions are expected to increase. Any reduction of emissions would reduce future damage.
- The technology does exist to substantially reduce emissions of SO_2 and NO_x now.
- The pH scale is used to determine the degree of acidity or alkalinity of a solution. "Clean rain" is slightly acidic with a pH level of about 5.6. Below this level precipitation is considered abnormally acidic.
- More than two million square kilometres of North America now receive rain with a pH of 4.6 or lower, that is 10 or more times as acidic as "clean rain".
- Lake and river waters with a pH below 4.5 will not support fish populations. Even at pH 5.0 only limited fish populations can survive; frogs, salamanders and many other creatures are decimated.
- Some 75 federal and 133 provincial stations form the integrated acid rain monitoring network in Canada. These stations provide a regular assessment of rain acidity and deposition.
- Relatively high sulfate and nitrate deposits in remote wilderness areas demonstrate the reality of long range transport of airborne pollutants.
- In the eastern United States and Canada, emissions from man-made sources of SO_2 are 10 to 20 times greater than emissions from natural sources.
- Right now it is the SO_2 emissions that cause the most measurable damage to the environment.
- The vast majority of vulnerable areas would be protected if wet sulfate deposition was at levels of less than 20 kilograms/per hectare/per year (18 lbs per acre per year). Canadian emission reductions alone cannot achieve this in sensitive areas of Canada. U.S. emission reductions are needed as well.
- A 1980 Study prepared at the University of Wyoming for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimated the cost of damage to natural and man-made resources from acid rain, in the eastern one-third of the United States, at $5 billion per year.
- The U.S. Congress Office of Technology Assessment estimates the direct cost of a 10-million-ton reduction in SO_2 emissions at about $2.5 to $4.7 billion per year, representing $9 to $20 for each American.
- The direct cost of controlling SO_2 emissions in Canada is estimated at perhaps $1 billion per year or $40 for each Canadian.
- By 1990 Canada is already committed to reduce by 25 percent the total 1980 allowable SO_2 emissions in the eastern provinces, and will undertake additional reductions—up to 50 percent—to achieve the environmental target in concert with control programs in the U.S. This is in addition to the SO_2 controls that both countries undertook in the 1970s to meet local air pollution standards.

From "The Acid Rain Story," Information Directorate, Environment Canada. Ottawa, Canada, 1984.

History of a Lake

This large experimental lake is referred to simply as LAKE 223, a lake in northwestern Ontario, typical of thousands in North America. Since this experiment started 10 years ago, scientists have been artificially increasing the acidity of this lake while studying in great detail the attendant chemical and biological changes. By adding sulfuric acid to LAKE 223, scientists have lowered its pH value and have documented the acidification stages as follows.

1976
pH 6.8

1977
pH 6.1

- *increase in bacterial activity*
- *increase in invertebrate aquatic animals, small animals which are food for larval fish, insects and large crustaceans*
- *increase of green algae*
- *decrease of brown algae, which is normally dominant*
- *increase of insects*

1978
pH 5.8

- *disappearance of one type of copepod, a crustacean species*
- *reproductive failure of the fathead minnow*
- *increase in deaths of lake trout embryos*
- *decrease in slimy sculpin*

1979
pH 5.6

- *increased plant production in depths of lake*
- *development of mats of algae along shoreline*
- *disappearance of opossum shrimp, a major food source for lake trout*
- *decrease in hardness of crayfish exoskeleton*
- *severe decline in fathead minnow*
- *decrease in white sucker abundance*
- *decrease in lake trout abundance*

1980
pH 5.4

- *disappearance of another copepod*
- *infestation of parasites in crayfish*
- *decreased reproduction and abundance of crayfish*
- *increase of pearl dace, a small minnow*
- *reproductive failure of lake trout*

1981
pH 5.1

- *reproductive failure of white sucker*

At present, LAKE 223 acidity is being maintained at pH 5.1 to study further developments. Although the experiment is artificial manipulation and does not occur in nature, it provides very valuable guidance in the process which might be expected in thousands of lakes now becoming acidified.

How Acid Rain Affects our Forests

The environmental and economic value of Canada's forests cannot be overestimated

- they regulate the flow of many of our lake and river systems
- they prevent soil erosion
- they are a home to a highly diversified range of wildlife.

In addition, our forests provide a unique setting for a multi-billion dollar recreation and tourism industry.

Canada's forestry sector produces $23 billion worth of shipments annually. Net exports amount to $13 billion per year. No other industry contributes so much to Canada's balance of payments. Forestry employs, directly and indirectly, one million persons. This is approximately one in every 10 jobs in Canada and is the support of some 3 000 one-industry communities.

Any threat to Canadian forests must be carefully watched. Acid rain poses an insidious and potentially devastating threat to our forests. A recent study has shown that seedlings can be damaged by moderately acidic rain (pH 4.6). The cumulative effect of sulfuric acid in rain and snow building up season after season in the forest soils is now being studied.

Researchers are beginning to evaluate the role of acid rain in increasing the vulnerability of trees to disease and insects. Acid rain may also interfere with the decomposition of plant litter on the forest floor. This would alter the natural cycle of growth and decay which replenishes the soil and feeds the trees.

Many forestry scientists in both Canada and the United States are expecting serious, possibly irreversible, soil and forest effects over the next 25 to 100 years if acid levels being deposited remain constant or increase.

Man-Made Environment

Stone buildings, statues, and monuments are eroded by a number of airborne pollutants including acid rain. Building materials including steel, paint, plastics, cement, masonry, galvanized steel, limestone, sandstone and marble also risk damage. The frequency with which structures need to have new protective coatings replaced is increasing, with resulting additional costs—estimated at billions of dollars annually.

The effects of the various pollutants cannot yet be reliably separated from each other. However, it is generally accepted that the major single corrosive agent of building materials is sulfur dioxide and its by-products.

Food Threat

Some lakes which are becoming acidified show evidence of increasing mercury contamination in the food chain. When fish with elevated concentrations of mercury in their tissues are part of the regular diet, human health may be threatened.

As the acidic level of recreational lakes and rivers increases, human activities in these waters are questioned. Scientific evidence, to date, indicates no adverse reactions should be expected from recreational activities in acidified water.

Acid deposition liberates toxic metals in some groundwater, in drinking water supply systems and in cisterns. While no adverse health effects from drinking such water have yet been reported, this requires careful research and attention.

There are signs that we are entering a new stage in the acid rain issue – an increasing conviction that the cost of the damage to our environment outweighs the cost of cleaning the rain.

There can be no quick solutions. The clean-up may take decades even if we start today. In the past few years we have established the fundamental requirements for action

- the recognition that acid rain is a serious problem
- the knowledge that reduction of emissions is the best solution.

Alternate Production Processes

There are sources of electrical energy which do not cause acid rain.

- HYDRO ELECTRICITY
- NUCLEAR

There are also emerging technologies which have increasing acceptance, such as

- SOLAR, WIND, TIDAL, BIOMASS (energy from waste vegetation) and GEOTHERMAL (heat from the earth's interior). These present choices for the future as finite energy supplies are depleted.

Legislation

Transboundary air pollution, including acid rain, is of widespread international concern. Over the past decade it has become increasingly clear that pollution emissions in one country, borne by the winds, can cause serious environmental damage to another. Because the pollutants cross borders, no nation can unilaterally clean the rain that falls within its boundaries. It is a dilemma faced by all industrialized countries and their neighbors.

Canada/United States

In 1980, Canada and the United States signed a Memorandum of Intent (MOI) to negotiate a transboundary air pollution agreement "including the already serious problem of acid rain", in keeping with the growing climate of concern and mounting evidence of damage. Both countries agreed to negotiate an agreement as soon as possible.

Under the MOI joint Technical Work Groups, involving hundreds of scientists in both countries, were set up to compile scientific and technical data on the long-range transport of airborne pollutants.

The Work Groups laid the groundwork for development of joint solutions to the problem of acid rain on the North American continent.

Final reports of the Canada/United States Work Groups, released in February 1983, concluded that

- acid rain occurs in eastern North America within, and downwind from, major industrial regions
- damage in both the short and long term is occurring in areas vulnerable to acid rain as a result of sulfur deposition
- wet sulfate deposits greater than 20 kg/ha/yr (18 lbs per acre per year), in moderately sensitive areas, cause damage in lakes and rivers; in areas with deposits of below 20 kg/ha/yr no damage has been recorded
- the damage is primarily caused by sulfur deposits and the solution is to reduce them
- technology does exist to reduce emissions substantially
- if there are no changes in abatement programs it is forecast that emissions will increase through the remainder of this century.

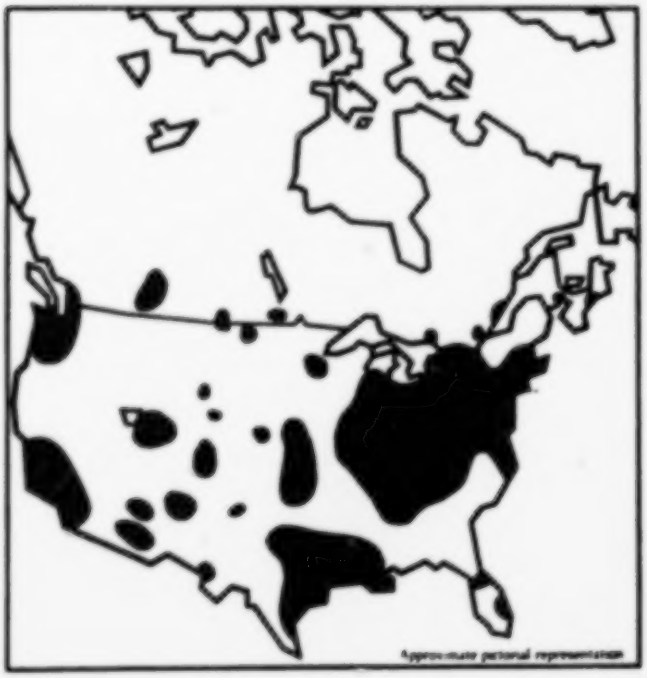
In each country independent Peer Review experts have indicated the need for action based on what we now know.

In January 1984 the United States rejected a joint pollution control program. In March 1984 Canada committed itself to unilateral emission reductions of 50 percent by 1994.

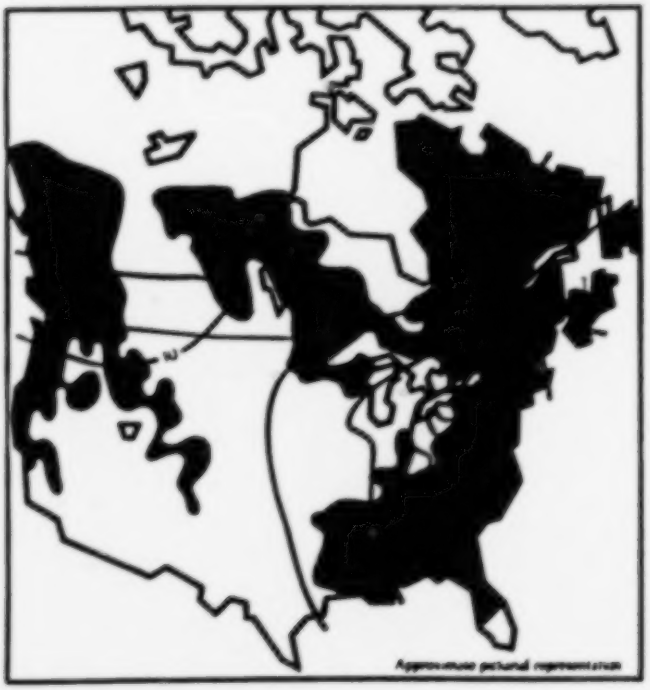
Distribution of Emissions of Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)

The dots indicate the sources with SO_2 emissions between 100 and 500 kilotonnes per year. The squares are sources of more than 500 kilotonnes. Smaller sources in shaded areas also account for a significant portion of total emissions.

Distribution of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)



Areas Vulnerable to Acidification



The shaded areas are vulnerable to acidification. The lines depict the incidence of wet sulfate deposition, the numbers indicate the levels of deposition in kg/ha/yr. Levels of deposition exceeding 20 kg/ha/yr (18 lbs/acre/year) are generally regarded as threatening in vulnerable areas. Nitrate deposition, not shown on the map, threatens the same areas.

Long Range Transport

Some pollutants fall to earth as dry fallout or deposition. Others react with water vapor in the atmosphere to form sulfuric and nitric acid and return to earth as dew, drizzle, fog, sleet snow and rain.

Pollutants may be carried hundreds or even thousands of kilometres by the prevailing winds. This phenomenon is known as the *Long Range Transport of Airborne Pollutants (LRTAP).*

Environment Canada estimates that more than 50 percent of the acid rain that falls in Canada comes from American sources. Rather more than 10 percent of the acid rain that falls in the northeastern United States comes from Canadian sources.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LESSON CONTENT/ CONCEPT	SKILL STRAND/S	OBJECTIVES	MATERIALS	STRATEGIES	TEACHER EVALUATION
Extension Activity A: Current Events in Canadian Studies	.Locating, analyzing, synthesizing data	The student will be able to: .identify and interpret current events in the print media relating to Canada	.News articles from current magazines or newspapers .News evaluation worksheet - "Criteria for Evaluating News Articles"	.Present students with an article from a current newspaper or magazine and have them read, discuss and then answer the questions on the worksheet.	.Teacher observation during class discussions .Collect and grade written answers to worksheet questions

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING NEWS ARTICLES

Read the article and be prepared to discuss the answers to the questions below.

1. What is the title of the article? Does the title accurately reflect the main idea? Could you write a better title?

2. Who is the article about? When did the event take place? Where did the event take place? Why is the event newsworthy?

3. What is the purpose of the article?

   a) report a major event
   b) analyze
   c) editorialize
   d) predict

4. Make a list of the facts contained in the article. Make a list of the opinions. Is the article objective or subjective?

5. What caused this event to happen? What have been some of the effects/ consequences of the event?

6. What is the author's conclusion?

7. Based on the facts presented, do you agree with the author's conclusion? What conclusions/generalizations can you draw from the article?

8. If you had to rewrite the article, would you use the same approach to emphasize the major events found in the article? Explain.

9. How doesthe author's style of writing and organizing information compare to other authors who have written about similar events?

LESSON CONTENT/ CONCEPT	SKILL STRAND/S	OBJECTIVES	MATERIALS	STRATEGIES	TEACHER EVALUATION
Extension Activity B: Political Cartoons about Canada	.Locating, analyzing, synthesizing data	The student will be able to: .interpret political cartoons relating to Canadian studies	.Historic or current political cartoons relating to Canadian studies ."Political Cartoon Analysis" worksheet	.Divide students into groups. Distribute one or both of the historic political cartoons to each group. Have them identify the symbols and their meaning, caricatures, captions, etc. and analyze the cartoonists' message. .Repeat the activity with other cartoons. .Ask students to draw a political cartoon that reflects their opinion on some Canadian or Canadian/United States issue.	.Teacher observation of group activities .Collect student drawn political cartoons

POLITICAL CARTOON ANALYSIS

1. Identify symbols and what they represent
2. Identify caricatures
3. Identify the issue or subject of the cartoon
4. Interpret the cartoonist's message based on the symbols and caption
5. Express your personal opinion on a Canadian issue in writing and/or through a cartoon

The view from Ottawa

from Canada Past and Present, p.47.

"Remember, it's best two out of three."

from Canada Past and Present, p.58.

LESSON CONTENT/ CONCEPT	SKILL STRAND/S	OBJECTIVES	MATERIALS	STRATEGIES	TEACHER EVALUATION
Extension Activity C: Canadian Government	.Locating, analyzing, synthesizing data	The student will be able to: .compare and contrast the structure of government in the United States with that of Canada	.Fact Sheets: "United States" "Canada" .Data Retrieval Chart	.Provide information in the "Fact Sheets" to students. Ask students to use this information to complete the data retrieval chart. Discuss answers to the questions at the bottom of the data chart.	.Collect and evaluate charts

UNITED STATES*

Federal Government: A Presidential System

The federal government consists of three branches:

1- The Executive: A President elected every four years has the power to propose legislation, draw up a budget, conduct foreign relations, oversee the administration and veto acts of Congress.

2- The Legislative: A Congress, composed of a larger House of Representatives and a smaller Senate, both popularly elected, has the power to enact legislation, including the budget, investigate government relations, and (especially the Senate) influence foreign policy. The Senate must approve presidential appointments, and the Congress can override presidential vetoes.

3- The Judiciary: A Supreme Court and a system of inferior federal courts enforce the Constitution, treaties, and laws passed by Congress and in constitutional matters exercise judicial review over state and local acts and ordinances. All federal judges are appointed.

State and Local Governments:

1- Each state has a Governor elected by the people and all but one state has a bicameral (two house) legislature, also elected by the people.

2- Cities and counties are the two major forms of local government. By delegation from the state, they exercise a good deal of "home rule" for local communities. They are usually organized with an executive officer (an elected mayor or an appointed manager) and a council or commission elected by the people.

3- All states have an independent system of courts to enforce state and local acts and ordinances.

Constitutional Considerations:

As envisioned by the Founding Fathers, the United States government was designed to achieve a system of checks and balances by which no one branch could dominate another, while at the same time guaranteeing a democratic-representative system to the nation. Specific considerations and guarantees include:

1- A written Bill of Rights and amendments to the Constitution which guarantee basic freedoms.

2- A Constitutional provision that all powers not specifically granted to the federal government are retained by the states.

*adapted from: The Maple Leaf, Duke University, Canadian Studies Center.

CANADA*

The British Commonwealth Connection

Canada retains her membership in the British Commonwealth. Through tradition, the Queen, with the English Parliament, is the ultimate sovereign. The Queen, advised by the British cabinet, still appoints a Governor-General of Canada to represent the royal prerogative (right or privilege) in Canada but the actual selection is made by the Canadian government. The royal prerogatives are therefore traditional relics, since the Canadian people exercise full control over their government. The Queen and her Governor-General rule Canada in name only, while the actual power rests with the Canadian Cabinet and Parliament.

The Parliamentary System

The national government consists of three branches:

1- The Executive: A Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party in the House of Commons. In a parliamentary system, it is understood that the Prime Minister can hold this office only as long as he retains a majority vote. When a majority cannot be obtained on a critical issue, it is assumed that the Prime Minister has lost the confidence of the majority of the representatives. When this occurs, a Prime Minister must call a general election within five years after the last general election.

2- The Legislative: The House of Commons is the most important part of the Canadian Parliament. Its members are popularly elected from individual ridings (electoral districts) and serve until new elections are held. Both the Prime Minister and the members of his cabinet must also be elected to the House from their own ridings, and they sit as full members of Parliament. The House of Commons is the sovereign legislative council of the Canadian Government.

3- The Judiciary: The Supreme Court of Canada is a court of appeal for all questions of law, federal or provincial. The provinces create their own courts but the judges of the middle and higher courts are appointed and paid by the federal government. No judges are elected.

4- Provincial and Local Government: Each province is administered by a Premier, his cabinet, and a unicameral (one-house) legislature, all of whose members are elected.

5- Provincial Powers: An interesting feature of Canada's government is the relatively greater power of governments in the provinces than of those in American states. Provincial authorities may opt out of certain federal programs. Provincial governments control natural resources. But some provinces receive equalization payments from the federal government which are, in effect, paid by the wealthier provinces in federal taxes.

The Canadian Constitution

Unlike the written American constitution, the Canadian constitution was originally set down in the British North America Act of 1867 which united the British North American Provinces. The Act brought about the establishment of a parliamentary form of government resembling the English system.

In 1982, the Canada Act ended the British Parliament's power over Canada and "patriated" (brought home) the Canadian Constitution. The written Canadian Constitution, unlike the U.S. Constitution, is not a single document. It is a collection of 24 documents: 13 acts of the British Parliament, 7 of the Canadian, and 4 British orders-in-council.

The Canadian Constitution also sets out a Charter of Rights and Freedoms that guarantees civil and political freedoms to all Canadians. It is similar to the U.S. Bill of Rights in principle.

*adapted from: The Maple Leaf, Duke University, Canadian Studies Center.

GOVERNMENT
A Comparative Analysis

From the two fact sheets, find the information needed to compare Canadian and U.S. government on the chart.

	UNITED STATES	CANADA
1. Executive Branch		
2. Legislative Branch		
3. Judicial Branch		
4. Source of Individual Freedoms		
5. Balance of Power		
6. Form of National Government		
7. State/ Provincial Government		

QUESTIONS

1 - In what ways are the Canadian and U.S. systems of government similar?

2 - How do the two systems differ?

3 - What reasons can you give for these differences?

4 - Which system do you think would function most effectively? Why?

GOVERNMENT
A Comparative Analysis

From the two fact sheets, find the information needed to compare Canadian and U.S. government on the chart.

	UNITED STATES	CANADA
1. Executive Branch	PRESIDENT	PRIME MINISTER
2. Legislative Branch	CONGRESS (two houses)	PARLIAMENT (two houses, weak Senate)
3. Judicial Branch	FEDERAL AND STATE SENATE	FEDERAL SYSTEM
4. Source of Individual Freedoms	BILL OF RIGHTS	CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS
5. Balance of Power	BALANCE BETWEEN STATE AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	STRONGER PROVINCIAL AUTHORITY
6. Form of National Government	DEMOCRATIC-REPRESENTATIVE	DEMOCRATIC-REPRESENTATIVE
7.. State/ Provincial Government		

QUESTIONS

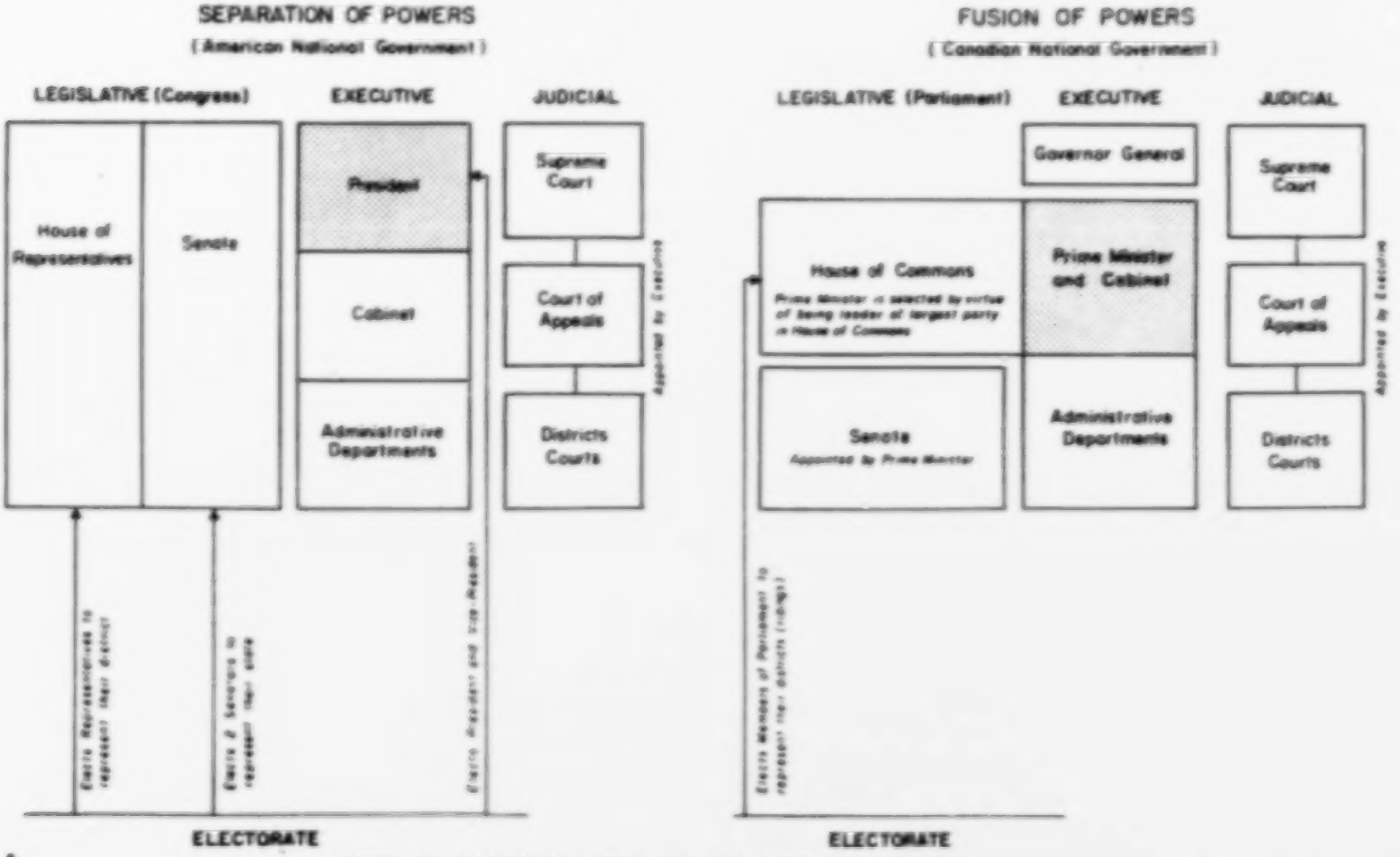
1 - In what ways are the Canadian and U.S. systems of government similar?

2 - How do the two systems differ?

3 - What reasons can you give for these differences?

4 - Which system do you think would function most effectively? Why?

THE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES



from Study Canada: Overview (2nd Edition), p.31.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE